

LONDON, October 16.

DEFEAT OF THE DUTCH FLEET.

This morning a little after 6 o'clock, Capt. Fairfax, of his majesty's ship *Venerable*, arrived at the admiralty office with the officials of the victory gained by Admiral Duncan, over the fleet of Holland.

The two fleets were equal in number, each having 16 two decked ships. — Admiral Winter came out expressly for the purpose of fighting the English, by order of the convention. — They talked of having him tried by a court martial if he refused to fail.

At the conclusion of the action, the British found themselves in possession of nine ships of the line and two frigates; a Dutch brig and schooner were sunk in the action.

The following is a list of the Dutch ships captured.

Vryheid	74	Adm. De Winter.
Jupiter	74	Vice Ad. Reynters.
Haeclaem	68	
Devries	68	
Gelthheid (or Equality)	68	
Wellenaar	64	
Hercules	64	
Delft	56	
Alkmaar	56	
Munnickendam	44	
Ambuscade	32	

Another line of battle ships is reported to be taken, name unknown.

The quarter-deck of the Dutch Admiral's ship was completely cleared of every man, the Admiral excepted. He escaped without a wound.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded on board the British fleet, as far as it has been ascertained, several of the ships, particularly the *Rucllet* and *Monmouth*, having perished in the night after the action.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Venerable	15	63
Monarch	49	88
Bedford	30	49
Powerful	10	73
Isis	2	21
Ardent	41	107
Belliqueux	23	80
Lancaster	3	18
	173	504

Strength of the British fleet on the day of action.

Ships.	Guns.
Venerable	74
Monarch	74
Rucllet	74
Triumph	74
Montague	74
Bedford	74
Powerful	74
Director	64
Veteran	64
Monmouth	64
Agencourt	64
Ardent	64
Lancaster	64
Belliqueux	64
Adamant	50
Isis	50
Beaulieu	32
Circe	32
Rose	18
King George	18
Active	12
Diligent	12
Speculator	10

Total guns 1200

Strength of the Dutch fleet.	Guns.
Ships.	
Jupiter	74
Vanrofen	74
States General	74
Brutus	74
Cerberus	68
Haeclaem	68
Leyden	68
Devries	68
Equality	68
Wallener	64
Hercules	64
Delft	56
Alkmaar	56
Par Batavia	56
Beschermer	56
Another little ship of the line reported to be taken	
Monnikendam	44
Mars	44
Ambuscade	32
Heklin	32
Minerva	28
Daphne	28

Galatea	18
Atlanta	18
Ajax	18
Haaagae	6

Total Guns 1242

October 18.

Advice was yesterday received of the loss of the Dutch ship, the *Delft*, of 56 guns, in the Downs; very few of the hands, it is said were saved.

Admiral Duncan states, in his second letter, that the *Andromion* had, in the course of the night, fallen in with a Dutch ship of the line, off the Texel, and had engaged her, but that he had not heard the particulars. The engagement took place in the night, and it is said, that owing to the heavy fire of the enemy, the *Andromion* was obliged to desert the contest.

Admiral Duncan's flag, with three other ships was seen from Harwich on their way to the North on Monday.

"This moment" says a letter from Yarmouth, received yesterday, "I have returned on shore from on board the *Hercules*, of 66 guns, whose captain lies with his hand shot off above his wrist and wounded in the body; her mizen mast is gone and the is torn to pieces. Next, *Alkmaar*, 54 guns. Her main mast went in the action; her mizen mast was so wounded that they were forced to cut it away after they got possession of her; and her foremast went over in a gale of wind yesterday; the is shot to pieces, and was brought in by the *Monmouth* with extreme difficulty — the *Monmouth* has also taken a 64. A rascal on board the *Alkmaar* yesterday attempted to blow her up, and had got one of the locks off the magazine.

"The *Rucllet*, the *Bedford*, *Triumph*, *Veteran*, *Agamemnon* and *Circe*, are among the ships come in. Two Dutch ships of the line have just come in fight, with two British ships of war; we shall see more of them presently.

"The *Hercules* was on fire in the action, and the after part of her is very much damaged; the fire broke out after we had taken possession.

"Admirals Duncan and Onslow behaved nobly; the former had four on him at one time; the latter three.

"A brig, armed with 18 pounds, had the audacity to get under Admiral Onslow's stern; he got six guns to bear upon her, and sunk her with every man on board."

The splendor of the late action consists in the skill and rapidity with which Admiral Duncan seized on the moment for the attack. The hesitation or delay of a quarter of an hour would have been fatal. The Dutch ships, built for their own seas, would have got so close in shore, that our fleet could not have followed them. — This Admiral Duncan perceived, and his decision was instantaneous.

The circumstances which gave the first turn to this glorious victory, which will ever be distinguished in the annals of Great Britain, arose from the *Jupiter* of 74 guns, with two admirals on board, being dismasted, and almost shattered to pieces, before the could bring a gun to bear on the *Monarch* of 74 guns, which raked her. This was the last ship that struck. Admiral de Winter's ship did not fare much better from the fire of the *Venerable*. Both ships were so unprepared for action at the moment, that they could scarcely bring a gun to bear until they had received the fire of our ships repeatedly.

The obstinate bravery of the Dutch in the battle was so great, that when Admiral Winter surrendered, he was the only person on the quarter deck of the *Vryheid*, & he is said to have been for half an hour; every other officer having been killed or wounded. — Having performed his duty in the most gallant manner, he appears, since his capture to be in very good spirits, and has passed great part of his time in Admiral Duncan's cabin.

The circumstance of two admirals being found on board the vice admiral's ship is owing to the senior, who is infirm, having wished to retire, which the Dutch government opposed on account of his popularity with the seamen. A junior admiral was therefore appointed to assist him in the duties of his office.

When Admiral Duncan made the signal to break the enemy's line, the Dutch admiral, immediately perceiving his purpose, made the signal for his fleet to close, which was very early obeyed, particularly by the vice

admiral. It was under the stern of his ship that Admiral Duncan passed, and immediately ranged up alongside. It was seven or eight minutes before a gun was returned on that side — a proof that they were not ready. The Dutch vice admiral did not stand the fire of the *Venerable* above ten minutes, but, dropping her foremast, took a head. The *Venerable* then ranged up to Admiral Winter's ship when a very warmly contested action took place, which lasted upwards of two hours, when the Dutch were obliged to yield to the superiority of British skill and courage.

All the first lieutenants of Admiral Duncan's fleet are immediately to be promoted to the rank of masters and commanders.

Captain Fairfax left town yesterday in the afternoon, with dispatches containing the patent for creating the brave old admiral a peer of Great Britain.

DUBLIN, October 7.

For the two last days the citizens of Dublin have been surprised by a very extraordinary report, which upon inquiry, we believe to be fully supported by fact. The substance of this report we now give.

"That a general in the French service named Clark, the brother in law and co-adjutor of gen. Buonaparte, and by birth an Irishman, had been for 40 hours in the last week in this city — had held conferences with the leaders of the United Irishmen, and having obtained his information and given his directions, had embarked in a fishing smack from Kilkenny bay, on Sunday morning last."

That he could have no other purpose than the arrangement of a French invasion, we have no doubt, and when our readers have learned that there is strong ground to believe that he had been for some time past in the north of Ireland, they will naturally join in our opinion.

Our readers will recollect that this general was announced in the French papers to have left the Italian army some time since on his way to Vienna, to negotiate with the emperor — there has been no negotiation at Vienna, the treaty is under discussion at Udina, so that this journey has been obviously fabricated to conceal his real destination.

BOSTON, December 3.

Captain Brailford of this town, last week purchased a fowl in the market of about four pounds weight, which on opening for the purpose of cooking was discovered to be entirely filled with liver, to the exclusion of almost every other kind of entrails. The liver commenced its growth in the common place; but had increased so enormously as to occupy almost the whole interior cavity. — A small entrium passing by its side conveyed and void the food, after digestion. The liver weighed upwards of a pound. Several gentlemen of the faculty and many respectable private citizens have viewed and been astonished at this phenomenon.

December 6.

Arrived on Sunday night, sloop *Mary and Sally*, capt. Bradford, from St. Andrews. — Passengers, Mr. Webster, Astronomer on the part of the United States for ascertaining the latitude and longitude of the river St. Croix, and Mr. George Waterhouse, astronomer. — We understand that the astronomers have completed their business, but the surveyors will not finish theirs until next spring, or the beginning of summer.

December 15.

LA FAYETTE.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival of America's noble friend at Hamburg, in October last, where he was to be escorted by the captains of American vessels lying there; and who, two days after, gave him an elegant entertainment. As he was to sail for Philadelphia in the John, two days after Captain Hall, who arrived here yesterday, we may easily expect to hear of his landing in the United States.

No event will give greater joy to the patriot at Mount Vernon than to behold his adopted son in this land of freedom.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19.

A letter from St. Thomas, dated Nov. 23, to a respectable house in this city, says,

"Since I wrote you on the 19th inst. we have it from good authority, that

the French have got orders to capture all American vessels without distinction. The news seem to be so well confirmed, that I dare not venture out of port with property under American colors. I have now sold the schooner and given up the voyage."

Another letter of a later date, gives similar information.

A report is in circulation, said to be from the eastward, that France has actually declared war against the United States. — We anxiously wait for further particulars. — That such an event is probable, will not be disputed by any one who had observed the gradations from professed friendship to open enmity on our part. And it is not unlikely that in a very little time, either our envoys will be amount us again, or that intelligence of their being sent away with ignominy will be received.

Jan. 3.

Important advices from France.

By the *Rig Rosetta*, capt. Tyler, arrived yesterday from Havre, which place she left the 8th November, advices of that date are received from thence, and from Paris, of the 3d of that month.

Capt. Tyler left Havre hastily in consequence of apprehensions entertained there of an immediate embargo; and of the general unfavourable complexion of affairs in that country. He has stated further that a rupture between France and this country was apprehended — and that the situation of our commissioners at Paris was unfavorable to their views.

In opposition to this, however there are several letters received in this city by the above vessel, which so not hold out these alarming apprehensions.

One from a respectable house at Havre, dated on the day of capt. Tyler's departure, closes with the following — "Altho' the Austrian commissioners have not yet been admitted to the directory, we are persuaded there will be no war between the two nations; it is more likely that the United States will in future be considered as a nation having no treaty with us."

Our commissioners had been presented; — but the utmost secrecy prevailed with respect to the object of their mission. It was reported they had sent home dispatches requesting additional instructions.

Yesterday the *Rig Rosetta*, capt. Tyler, in 55 days from Havre de Grace arrived at this port with news of peace with the Emperor, and other important circumstances.

Reports circulate that our envoys had an audience with the minister of foreign affairs, in which the minister put the question, "Are you instructed to break with England?" and on their answering in the negative, the minister replied, "I am instructed by the directory not to enter into negotiations upon any other principles."

The papers we received make no mention of the American envoys.

TRENTON, Dec. 26.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of undoubted veracity of Norfolk to a member of Congress dated December 24, 1797.

The only news of importance we have at present come to reach this day by an arrival from the west Indies. It is that commodore Barney was appointed chief judge of the court of admiralty at the Cape, and that he had already issued a proclamation forbidding the capture of American vessels bound to any British port whatever, except such as are fitted "rebel ports." This news I believe to be true and heartily rejoice to hear it, since Barney is an honest man, who will doubtless do justice to every one of our real countrymen who may fall in his way; notwithstanding the scandalous treatment he receives from many whilst he lay in this port.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.

Affairs of Ireland.

Ireland from the last accounts, appears to be in a state of unparalleled wretchedness. Riots, outrages, and robberies abound. Detailed accounts are given of the inhuman conduct of the military, who are flattered to kill every suspected person they meet with. Executions for treason are numerous.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

"Great outrages are still committed by the military; the unfortunate county of Wexmouth, has been more cruelly treated than any other in that province. The villages of Mevore

Logwood, Kilavaly, and several others in that country, have been burnt to ashes. Baltimore, likewise was condemned—but fortunately escaped, except one house, which I am informed was years, but thank God! it was not. However, if the town escaped, the people did not; for last Friday, no less than three companies of foot, and as many of horse entered the town, without ever apprising the people, and spared neither man, woman, nor child, who came in their way; some were killed on the spot, and others so desperately wounded that they are fine dead. Thank God! our friends happily escaped, only I. P., got a few blows with a musket, and P. D., had a bayonet run thro' his coat. No person can travel thro' any part of the country without a pass.

"I would not advise you to think of coming to this country until some change takes place; for I can assure you it is dangerous to live in it at this time."

December 20.
A gentleman in Rotterdam, we hear has invented a new floating machine, which tho' small, is capable of holding four men comfortably, and its astonishing construction is such as to defy the utmost fury of the seas, or the resistance of the most boisterous winds. It can neither overlet nor sink, and in all weathers and gales be steered whatever course those within shall deem necessary. The philanthropic view of the inventor is to save the lives of those unfortunate mariners, who incur the danger of ship wreck. It may be made on the frame construction, large enough to hold upwards of fifty persons.

December 28.
A letter from a gentleman in New-York, to a member of Congress, informs of the arrival of Mr. David Meredith, of this city, from Havre. The letter further states, that our envoys, on their arrival at Paris, presented the credentials to the ruling power. At the end of Mr. Meredith's departure, three weeks had elapsed, without any recognition or other notice of them.

January 5.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havre, to a respectable merchant-tile house in this city, received by the Koletta.

Havre, Nov. 1797.
"There is now a prospect of an absolute defeat on England! The immortal Buonaparte is appointed commander in chief on this expedition. There is to be immediately assembled 120 thousand men between Brett and Bordeaux, as well as another body of 100 thousand men between this place and Dunkirk."
"Hanover will be immediately attacked, and what will insure our success is a secret article in our treaty with the emperor, permitting the passage of our troops."

A report is in circulation, that our envoys are under guard at Paris, and that all the American vessels are leaving the land of liberty, with "The devil take the hindmost."

We are authorized to say, that no dispatches have been received by the government, from our commissioners, since their arrival in Paris.

BALTIMORE, December 4.
A volcano, we learn by a gentleman just from Gaudaloupe, made an eruption about two months ago, in the Sulphur Mountain. It emitted for a few days nothing but smoke, attended with violent convulsions of the earth, the shocks of which were very sensibly felt in Baltimore. The whole top of the mountain afterwards fell into its crater, when it vomited forth a quantity of lava and ashes, of some of which the streets of Baltimore were covered several inches deep, and some coffee plantations in the vicinity of the volcano were utterly destroyed. It continued to burn violently when our informant left the island, and the blaze from the top of the mountain was plainly to be seen from the town of Baltimore. Hughes had sent several naturalists to make their observations on this phenomenon.

December 18.
A captain of this port, in 25 days from Arquin informs, that a proclamation had been received at that place, prohibiting the condemnation of neutral property, nor contraband, bound to British islands, but the privateers were ordered to bring them into French ports, where they would be obliged to sell their cargoes at the

market prices.—Property going or coming from ports originally French, but now in possession of the British, will as usual, be captured and condemned. The above mentioned capture was overhauled by the Kattler, flag of war, his letters examined, and after they were returned to him he mailed a letter from Mr. Yates, directed to James M'Henry Esq, which was supposed to contain the above-mentioned proclamation.

Notice.
I hereby give, that application will be made to the county court of Greene, for establishing a town on the lands of George Scott.
January 21, 1798.

Entertainment.
This subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a House of ENTERTAINMENT at the place formerly occupied by Benjamin Kennedy, at the junction of the Ohio and Kentucky rivers, in the town of Port Williams; and that he is well prepared to store any quantity of goods, and flatters himself that he will be able to merit the patronage of those who please to favor him with their custom.

THO. M'ROBERTS.
Port-Williams, Dec. 18, 1797.

Take notice, that on the first day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, we shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Madison, at the beginning corner of a 420 acre survey, to determine claim, surveyed in the name of David Barton, lying in said county on Hart's fork of Silver creek, then and there to perpetuate testimony, and to do such things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

WM. COOK,
SETH COOK,
ABRAHAM COOK.

HEREBY give notice, that on the 23d day of February next, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Madison, at the place where an improvement was made for John Leverage on the waters of Lee's creek (formerly called McConnel's creek), then and there to take and perpetuate testimony to establish the special calls of an entry in my name, as assignee of William Bartlett, who was assignee of the said John Leverage—to include Leverage's improvement.

RICHARD JACKMAN.
January 22, 1798.

FULLING MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS the public that Maj. John Morrison's Fulling Mill is now at work, and that he carries on the Fulling and Dying Business at said mill in its various branches. He will attend at Mr. Jones's tavern in Lexington on the first day of every Fayette court, for the purpose of receiving cloth for the mill, and to deliver it when finished.

WM. CAMPBELL.
January 26, 1798.

Distillers and others.

WHO may incline to carry on the business of rectifying spirituous liquors and the manufacturing cordials in an extensive manner, may now be supplied with the necessary articles for carrying on the same, by applying at the sign of the Golden Galle, Apothecary's shop near tray pen Lexington. The articles principally are for making the following liquors, viz.
Spirituous anisette-water ditto clove-water ditto orange-water, all sorts, &c. Also for making brandy and genevieve in flavois and purity to that in port wine.—There are upwards of 20 lbs. of Holland juniper berries, and tooles anisette, which may be purchased of the subscribers from the other articles, if applied for soon. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the whole or the part of the said articles, or to have the same made up in the articles for making brandy and cordials, will (if required) receive genuine instructions gratis how to use them to the greatest possible advantage.

Also, an exceeding good COPPER STILL, about a quarter of an inch thick, containing better than 200 gallons, with a worm made of the very best pewter having ten turns and weighing upwards of 500 lbs. with a large quantity of wrought iron suitable to fit up the still in the completest manner.—The whole of which will be sold together on very low terms, and instructions given for fixing the works in the most complete order, so that it can be worked with more ease than many stills are now of 100 gallons.

N.B. Cordials can be made to more advantage in warm than cold weather.

Also, a FARM of one hundred acres or upwards on the waters of Tate's creek. It is but one mile and a half from Winter's mill, and four miles from the Kentucky river; four acres of which is excellent timothy meadow, a very good hewn log house, nearly two stories high, with an excellent spring not ten yards from the house—also, a good stable, sufficiently large for four horses. On the said plantation there is a good public mill seat and two branches sufficiently large to erect a mill large enough to carry on the brewing or distilling business. The place will be sold cheap as the possessor is in want of money.

J. GEARY.
* Samples of several sorts of the cordials &c. may now be seen at the house of Mr. McCalla.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the town of Elkton, Fayette county, a bay horse, a far in his face, both hind feet white, some saddle poms, branded, not perceivable, seven or eight years old, about thirteen hands high; appraised to 111.

Hugh Thompson.
December 29, 1797.

Lexington, January 31.

According to accounts received by the last Wilmington papers, the French are in possession of Louisiana.—No official information.

Having procured the following statement of returns made of votes at the last election, we deem it of sufficient importance to be laid before the public, as the authenticity of the statement may be depended upon.

Counties.	The whole number of votes given in the election.	Number for a convention.	Number in a convention.
Bourbon	1113	833	125
Bolton	247	10	1
Campbell	874	133	89
Clarke	612	420	13
Fayette	813	562	13
Franklin	449	61	
Greene			
Harrison	135	124	
Jackson	373	119	31
Lincoln		233	103
Logan		172	none
Madison	1158	975	
Martin	802	300	
Meigs			
Montgomery	707	452	
Neison	455	144	9
Nichols	451	315	33
Scott	462	25	
Woodford	538	28	
Washington	402	316	64

* No return of the people knowing nothing of the law of 1797.

* No return from Harrison.

* The sheriff of Lincoln knew nothing of the law of 1797, respecting a convention, and therefore has no account of the total number of voters.

* The sheriff of Madison makes his return from recollection, having been unacquainted with the law.

* The sheriff of Meigs, also, never advertised the law, having never seen it till a month after the election, and can therefore make no return.

* The sheriff of Scott's return is made from recollection.

We hear that a bill was read a second time on Monday for taking the sense of the people respecting a convention, but it is generally supposed it will fail in the Senate. It is said that the Senate, from information they have received, reckon a thousand votes in Mercer county against a convention, and a considerable number in Greene county.

FIFTH CONGRESS

OF THE UNITED STATES:
At the second session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

An act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the act, intitled "an act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that so much of the act, intitled "an act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper," as directs that, the duties imposed by that act, shall be levied, collected and paid, from and after the 31st day of December next, shall be, and the same hereby is repealed; and that the duties aforesaid shall be levied, collected and paid, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, and not sooner; to which last mentioned day, all notices, certificates, and other matters and things, directed by the said act, or having respect to the commencement or collection of the said duties, or any of them shall relate.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice president of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, December 15, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

FOR SALE,
For Cash & country Produce.

A TRACT of Land containing nearly 1200 acres situated near the Kentucky river on Ruth branch, two miles from Tate's creek, and three from Tate's creek house; it has on it a good Cedar log house almost new, around which is ten acres of cleared land; and also, two falls in Ruth branch, one of 45 and the other 60 feet, which would be convenient for a mill; a distillery might be erected to advantage.—The land is of good quality, and the title indisputable it will be sold low for a small part in Cash and the rest in Country produce.—Enquire of

FOYER & Co.

THE subscriber has a quantity of HEMP in town to break, for which service they will give 7/6 per 112 lb.

DAVID DODGE, & Co.
Lexington, Jan. 31, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT application will be made to the county court of Lincoln, at their May court, by the subscriber heretofore, for an order to establish a town to be called New-Gardner, on part of a tract of land formerly the property of Charles English, on which was that well known place called English's station; also for the purpose of appointing and vesting in certain trustees, the aforesaid premises, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled "An act concerning the establishing towns."

LUCAS SULLIVANT,
Town of Washington.

Taken up by the subscriber living at his ferry on the Kentucky river, Mercer county, a dark bay mare about 14 hands 3 inches high, appears to be 10 or 12 years old, has a fair in her forehead, and before, no brand perceivable, a long tail, a fair on her off thigh; appraised to 81.

JOSEPH DELANY.

Dec. 6, 1797.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of tobacco, in all its various branches, equal to any in this State, nearly opposite lawyer Hughes's, on Main street, where he intends to have a quantity ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom may be supplied on the best terms. A considerable credit will be given, when purchased wholesale, by giving bond with approved security.

JACOB LAUDEMAN.

Lexington, Jan. 19, 1798.

FOR SALE OR BAKED,
That high, healthy, fine watered farm, FAIRVIEW.

OF two hundred and fifty-five acres, situated near to any tract of land in the Western country, not on a water course, upwards of one hundred acres under good fencing, with garden, meadow, orchard and pasture. It abounds with fine water the driest season; a large dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, furth house and barn; these buildings are of the best quality, built of the most lasting timber, and founded on stones which makes cellars and stables superior to any in the Western country. Any gentleman disposed to purchase, or give military land (one of Greene river), may exchange with me on generous terms, and purchase given as soon as can be made convenient by

SIMEON BUFORD.
N. B. Land on Skaggs's or Beaver creek will be preferred.

Take Notice.

I WILL petition the court of Harrison county at their next April court, for leave to establish a town at the mouth of Better, on main Licking, in the county aforesaid.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

A WELL disposed lad, of good character may hear of a place where he can get in to good business by applying to the printer.

January 23, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, on Thursday the 8th day of February, at an improvement made by Michael Stener, at the plantation where I now reside, on Stoners fork of Licking about four miles above the county house; then and there to perpetuate testimony, and to do such other things as may be required by law.

SAMUEL CLAY.

Bourbon County, 3
January 16, 1798.

EDWARD WEST,

On High Street, Lexington.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has revived his shop, and is now ready to serve any gentleman who may please to favor him with their custom. He will carry on the Silver, Gold, and Watch business, in their various branches—and from a supply of materials and tools he expects to have in a short time, will be able to dispatch business on the shortest notice.

December 19.

A HINT.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of J. & A. ANDERSON, that neglect to call and pay off their respective balances, before the first day of February next, may depend on having their accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN M. BOGGS,
ESQ. ANDERSON.

January 12, 1798.

Notice.

WHEREAS, Samuel Shannon, of Shelby county, did fall into the tract of land on which I now live, at the forks of Big Denon, containing four hundred acres, and doth now threaten the sale of said land to other persons; and I do not wish to be immediately double the sum he doth to me for it; I do therefore, in consequence, forewarn any person at their peril, from purchasing, said land, as I am determined to keep possession thereof, and full of my contract as well as in my power to do so is consistent with justice and equity.

JOHN COLEMAN.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

WHAT A WOMAN IS LIKE.

A SONG.

A WOMAN is like to—but flay—
What a woman is like, who can say;
There's no living with, or without one—
Love bites like a fly,
Now an ear, now an eye,
Buz, buz, always buzzing about one.
When she's tender and kind,
She's like to my mind,
(And Fanny was to I remember;) 7A
She's like to—Oh dear,
She's as good, very near,
As a ripe melting peach in September.
If she laugh and be chaff,
Play, joke, and all that,
And with smiles and good humor, she meets me,
She's like a rich dish,
Of venison and fish.

Which cries from the table, come eat me.
Next she'll plague you, and vex you,
Distract and perplex you,
False hearted and ranging,
Unfettered and changing.
What then do you think she is like?
Like a fond? like a rock?
Like a wheel? like a clock?
Aye, like a clock that is always at strike.
Her heart's like the blind folks tell on;
Which nothing but monkeys can dwell on;
Her heart's like a lemon—so nice,
She carves for each lover a slice.

Truly she's to me,
Like the wind like the fen,
Whose raging willarken to no man;
Like a mill,
Like a pill,
Like a dail,
Like a whale,
Like an ass,
Like a glass,
Whose image is constant to no man;
Like a flower,
Like a show,
Like a fly,
Like a pie,
Like a pea,
Like a lie,
Like a thief,
Like—in brief,
She's like nothing on earth, but a WOMAN!

Anecdote of Boilly, a celebrated French author.

Boilly, the author of several dramatic pieces, that were received with applause, met the common fate of those who gave themselves up entirely to the arts of the mutes. He laboured and toiled, unremittently—his works procured him fame, but no bread. He languished, with a wife and children, under the pressure of the extremest poverty.

But melancholy as his situation was, he lost nothing of that pride which is peculiar to genius, whether great or small; he could not creep and fawn at the feet of a patron. He had friends who would have administered relief to him; but they were never made acquainted with his real condition, or had not friendly impetuosity enough to force their assistance upon him.

Boilly became the prey of distress and dependency.—The shortest way at once to rid himself from all his misery seemed to him to be death. Death appeared to him as a friend, as a deliverer, and he gained his affections. His tender spouse, who was no less weary of life, listened with all the warmth of poetic rapture, of deliverance from this earthly prison, and of the smiling prospect of futurity; and at length resolved to accompany him in death. But she could not bear the thought of leaving her beloved son, of five years old, in a world of misery and sorrow: it was therefore agreed to take the child with them into another and better.

They were now firmly resolved to die. But what mode of death should they adopt? They made choice of the most horrible—of starving: accordingly they waited, in their solitary deserted apartment, their deliverer death, in his most ghastly form.—Their resolution and their fortitude were inviolable.

They knocked the door and began to fast. When any one came and knocked, they fled trembling into the corner, and were in perpetual dread lest their purpose should be discovered. Their little son, who had not yet learned to silence the calls of hunger by artificial reasons, whispering and crying, asked for bread; but they always found means to quiet him.

It occurred to one of Boilly's friends that it was very extraordinary he should never find him at home. At first he thought the family were removed; but on being assured to the

contrary, he grew more uneasy. He called several times in one day: always no body at home! at last he burst open the door.—Oh! what a sight!

He saw his friend, with his wife and son, lying on a bed pale and emaciated, scarcely able to utter a sound. The boy lay in the middle, and husband and wife had their arms thrown over him. The child stretched out his little hands towards his deliverer, and his first word was—bread! It was now the third day that not a morsel of food had entered his lips.

The parents lay still in perfect stupor: they had never heard the burbling open of the door, and felt nothing of the embraces of their agitated friend. Their wasted eyes were directed towards the boy, and the tenderest expressions of pity were in their look with which they had last beheld him and still saw him dying.

Their friend hastened to take measures for their deliverance; but could not succeed without difficulty. They thought they had already done with all the troubles of the world; and were suddenly terrified at being forced into them again! Void of sense and reflection, they submitted to the attempts that were made to restore them to life. At length their friends hit upon the most efficacious means. He took the child from their arms, and thus called up the last spark of paternal and maternal tenderness. He gave the child to eat; with one hand held his bread, and with the other alternately stroked his father and mother; his piteous moans roused them at length from their death like slumber. It seemed at once to awaken a new law of life in their hearts, when they saw that the child had left the bed and their embraces.

Nature did her office. Their friend procured them strengthening broths, which he put to their lips with the utmost caution, and did not leave them till every symptom of life was fully visible. Thus they were saved.

This transaction made much noise in Paris, and at length reached the ears of the marchioness de Pompadour. Bouilly's deplorable situation moved her. She immediately sent him a hundred louis d'ors, and soon after procured him the profitable place of controller du Marcure le France, with a pension for his wife and child, if they outlived him.

AN EXTRACT.

"While the poor man groaneth on the bed of sickness, whilst the unfortunate languish in the horrors of a dungeon, or the heavy load of age, to up a feeble eye to see for pity. Oh, how canst thou riot in superfluous enjoyments, regardless of their wants, unfeeling of their woes?"

TURN not your ears from the voice of compassion, ye children of mortality. Listen to the lamentations of the unfortunate, and thou wilt be praised. In what manner can you answer the above question? Consider the duty of each one to the other, and recollect, "That this life's a dream, an empty show." How many poor unfortunate fellow creatures, weakly appear before you, demanding, like good old Lazarus, the crumbs which fall from your tables of plenty; with what vile contempt are they in many instances treated; they are looked down upon as beings of an inferior class, they are viewed as objects fit only to be slaves of their fellow creatures in affluence, and not un frequently are they reprimanded for requesting charity in a manner that the hardest heart might bleed at. O ye transgressors of the laws of God, be persuaded that you are but mortal; that you may live to experience wants, equally as great as those of the poor objects who solicit your charity. When you are feasting at the luxurious tables; when you are drinking from the silver cups, the fruits of riches, think of your inferiors in property, who stand at the gate, pleading for the fragments of your tables.

"The heart that bleeds for others' woes,
"Shall feel each selfish sorrow less;
"The heart that heeds the wretched's woe,
"Reflecting happiness shall bless."

The first duty of man, next to that of worshipping his God, is, ministering to the necessities of his fellow creatures. Are we not as brethren? Are we not of one flock, overlooked by one shepherd, ever willing to guard us from the destroyer of our peace? The poor, the maimed, the blind, and

helpless ought to be cherished by the wealthy, as members of their own family. Those large sums which many of my fellow-men expend for things which are but a moment's lasting, had better be given to relieve the distresses of the unfortunate: he who pitieth another, recommendeth himself; but he who is without compassion, de serveth it not. I here will give the words of an ancient author; they are comprehensive and beautiful—"When thou seest the naked wanderer of the street shivering with cold, and destitute of habitation, let bounty open thine heart, let the wings of charity shelter him from death, that thine own soul may live."

For Sale,
FIVE hundred and fifty acres of first rate bottom land, entered in the name of Daniel Branhams, lying on the Kentucky river, five miles from Port William, adjoining Jesse Pendergraft's fourteen hundred acre survey. Those who incline to purchase said valuable land, will apply to the printer.

THE subscriber having declined the mercantile business, requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or book account, to pay off their respective balances to Samuel & George Trotter, who are now carrying on business in the house formerly occupied by me.

James Trotter.
Lexington, Dec. 14, 1797.

I have to lease,
A large quantity of cleared Land—a few tenants will meet with great encouragement. Also, to hire, twelve or fourteen valuable Slaves, some of which are excellent house servants.

Samuel Meredith.
Fayette county, N. Elkhorn, Dec. 3, 1797.

Robert & Andrew Porter,
HAVE just imported a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE;
Which they are opening for sale at their store, next door to Stewart's spinning office, and which will be disposed of either by whole sale or retail, at the most reduced prices, for Cash or Country produce. Wheat, Tobacco, Hemp, Pork in barrels, Lard in firkins, and fresh Butter, will be taken in exchange for the above Merchandize, if delivered in good order.
Lexington, December 9.

COTTON FOR SALE
At the Store of FOYZER & Co.
Lexington.

FOR SALE,
FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and surveyed in the year 1783; the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington.

ROBERT BRADLEY.
Just published, and for sale at this office, by the press, dozen or single,
THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC
For the Year of our Lord, 1798.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, on Crofs street, two doors above Short street. He will give generous wages to three or four good journeymen.

TROTTER AND SCOTT,
HAVING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts from their commencement in business in this country until the present date, earnestly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Plumb creek, Shelby county, a brown mare, four years old, no brands visible, about thirteen hands and a half high, natural trotter, and star in her forehead; appraised to fifteen pounds.
Jan. 1, 1798. ELIZABETH BEALL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the 15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that they shall be dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration of said time—therefore I am in hopes this notice will be attended to, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally settled by the 15th of the next month.
GEO. TEGARDEN.

September 5, 1797.

ISRAEL HUNT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Short street, next door to J. Morrice. He flatters himself from the extensive and excellence of his way to merit the favors of the public. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

STOLEN
FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 10th instant, a sorrel Mare, 3 years old, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, no brand, her tail is docked, she has a low eye and a white blaze, and keeps her nose out, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her buttock. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.
Mansfield August 14.

TANNERS' OIL
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM MORTON,
LEXINGTON.
Nov. 18.



BLAZE,
WHO was imported from England in the year 1793, at five years old, by Col Hugh Nelson, of York town in Virginia, still stands the ensuing year which will commence the 10th day of March, and end on the 10th day of August, at Col. Robert Saunders's tavern, Scott county, 3 miles from Georgetown, and 9 from Lexington, 2 & a half. A promissory note, payable to the 25th day of December ensuing—which may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars, if paid within the season. Seven dollars the single levy, to be paid at the stable door. Young cattle, or good beef cattle, or merchantable hemp, will be received at the market price, if delivered at said Saunders's by the 25th of December, to discharge the pounds. There will be large and excellent meadows, well enclosed for mares from 2 to 4 acres, per week. Great attention will be paid to mares, to give general satisfaction, but will not be universal for escapes or accidents that may happen.

BLAZE is a beautiful bay, near seventeen hands high, nicely marked, of uncommon great strength and activity; his figure is given up to be unexceptionable.

BENJ. WHARTON.
BLAZE was got by Vandal, his dam by Trencho, his grand dam by Regulus, his great grand dam by Euthymia, his great great grand dam by Old Partner, his great great great grand dam by Great Egyptian, his great great great great grand dam by Woodcock, his great great great great great grand dam by Vittal's Turk, his great great great great great great grand dam by Old Haulboy, and out of Tromper's dam, which was out of a daughter of Dadworth and Layton's barmaid. Vandal was got by Spectator, and out of the filly of Gaylord. Chrysolite is the filly of Hail, the dam of Daresville.

BLAZE is said to be the best family of running horses in England.

JEREMIAH WILLIAMS.
Bridgeton, England, Feb. 23, 1792.
A true copy of the original from England,
HUGH NELSON.

October 23d, 1797.
We do hereby certify, that the imported stall horse BLAZE, late the property of Hugh Nelson, esq. of York town, Virginia, and sold to Benjamin Wharton, is a fine and good foal getter.

MANOVER county.
Blaze has generally been valued at a thousand pounds.
H. N.
Taken up by the subscriber, in Fayette county, a sorrel horse, branded on both shoulders but not legible, five years old, a small stall in his face, some little teeth, about four feet nine inches high; appraised to 15 pounds.

ELI CLEVELAND.
December 1, 1797.